

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Three Fingers.

Many years have passed away since it was the custom in the South of Ireland to live in barracks. Not in the military quarters, usually so named, but among a set of men boys and girls, and good humored men and women, in some wide, rambling, hospitable country house. The rebels, or Whiteboys, banded themselves together to destroy, without exception, every Protestant man and grown boy in the country; but they usually, except in rare instances, respected the lives of women and children. The gentlemen, gay, gallant, well mounted, and well armed, formed themselves into yeomanry corps for the defense of their lives and properties; a large mansion in each district was selected, into which as many of the neighbors as the rooms would accommodate congregated. Despite of the burning, piking, murders, and cruelties of the most atrocious description, which were going on around, the party inside usually contrived to amuse themselves with eating, drinking, laughing, dancing and love making, in a highly satisfactory and thoroughly Irish manner.

The old house, at Carrigrohane, situated some miles distant from the town of Killybeggs, was selected for this purpose; its master and mistress being a kind and hospitable pair, never so happy as when closet and cranny hole was crammed full of guests. The mansion itself was as curious and comfortable a specimen of the in and out style of architecture as ever was seen. It and the fine old estate that lay around it are now gone—the one into ruins, the other into the Encumbered Estates Court. But some sixty years ago, when the house was in its prime, and the family was in its heyday, it was a place of great interest and merriment. Family after family had arrived and been hospitably welcomed, and comfortably accommodated by Mr. and Mrs. Syngue.

It was a dull, drizzling day in autumn, such as is very common in the South of Ireland, when there is no cold in the air, and yet you have such a feeling of thorough and diffused dampness, that you involuntarily hang over the fire, as if to air not only your garments, but your hands and face. After breakfast, the gentlemen, as usual, went out in a party to patrol, and the ladies amused themselves, as best they might, with needle-work and gentle gossiping.

"How I wish," said Mrs. Syngue, laying down her embroidery, and politely trying to suppress a yawn, "that Hugh Lawrence were here! He is the very life and soul of a party, and so good-natured—there is nothing he would not do to oblige a friend."

"Yes," said Mrs. Warren, "and the children are so fond of him. My little Eddie, who is so shy of every one else, actually flies into Hugh Lawrence's arms, and will not leave him, for nurse or any one else."

"He paid a morning visit here a few days ago," said Mrs. Syngue, "and we urged him strongly to leave his long and tedious cottage, where he has no companions but his dogs, and come into barracks like every one else. 'Why, my dear lady,' said he, 'who would hurt me? Thank God, I don't think I have an enemy in the country among rich or poor; and then I have my steward, the faithful fellow, Hennessey, who would give his life for me, living at the lodge.'"

The conversation then took another turn, and the afternoon passed somewhat wearily away; its monotony now and then relieved by the unavailing efforts of the matrons to preserve order among the juveniles, each lady protesting that her boys and girls were the quietest creatures imaginable when at home, and that it was only company that excited them to rebel.

The gentleman returned in good spirits to a late dinner, and reported that they had seen no more of the rebels, and that about 10 o'clock the house was disturbed by a loud ringing at the hall door. It was no light matter to open at that hour, so the visitor was challenged by the master of the house.

"Who's there?"

"A friend—Hugh Lawrence; let me in!"

At the sound of the well known voice, bolts and bars were speedily withdrawn, and the whole party crowded into the hall to receive the welcome guest, who looked pale and agitated.

"Syngue," he said, "I have a dreadful thing to tell you. My house was set on fire this evening, and everything in it burned. I don't care for the furniture, but my poor little dog, Minny, that was licking my hand an hour before—she perished!" And the tears stood in his kind, honest eyes.

It appeared that, while sitting after dinner, he perceived a strong smell of smoke, and rushing to the window, he saw the figures who had put the live seed of turf to the thatch, moving in front of the house. He had been out shooting that day, and his gun stood loaded in a corner of the room.

"I seized it," he said, "and fired off both barrels at the fellows, but could not tell in the twilight whether I hit them or not. I saw one man whose face was blackened, take deliberate aim at me, and I heard an explosion as if his gun had burst in his hand. They rushed to the door, forced it in, and in another moment would have murdered me, when by God's providence a party of soldiers who were passing saw the flames, and came galloping up the avenue. The fellows of course made off, and the soldiers tried in vain to catch them. I escaped, just as the roof was falling in, and came on here, as I knew you would turn me out."

A warm pressure of the hand was Mrs. Syngue's reply. "Where were your servants, Hugh?" he said.

"They were out," was the reply. "The old cook and the housemaid had asked leave to go to a wake in the neighborhood; and Leary, the man of all work, had gone to the stable to feed the horses."

Mr. Syngue and the other gentlemen looked grave.

"Where was Hennessey, your steward?" asked Mr. Warren.

"Oh, poor fellow, he has been sick these two days," replied Mr. Lawrence. "I sent for him this morning, and heard that he was confined to bed with a heavy cold; and there I found him with his head tied up when I went down to see him and take him a few things that I thought he would find him good. If he had been with me, he'd have shed his last drop of blood for me; you know he's my foster brother."

Next morning at breakfast, the delight of the children at meeting their friend was vociferous. He was not so much inclined to play with them as usual, for the loss of his favorite little terrier lay heavy at his heart. And the bright, round young eyes that were fixed on him soon filled with tears, when the tale of the fate of Minny, who had been as well known, and almost as much liked, as her master.

After breakfast, all the gentlemen accompanied Hugh Lawrence to his cottage, not a block of smoking ruins. The police were also in attendance, with a view to making every possible investigation. Of course, there was no chance of eliciting any information from the servants or the peasantry. They had seen nothing, known nothing; and the party went on the point of going away, when one of the police picked up on the lawn a gun with the barrel broken, and three fingers of a man's hand, which had evidently been blown off by the explosion. Here was a clue. The party immediately set off, and visited every house for miles round, without finding any man with a disabled hand; but as they were returning from their fruitless search, they passed the cottage of Hennessey the steward.

"There's no occasion, my friends," said Mr. Lawrence, "for any of you to come in here; but I'll just step in for a moment to ask how poor Tom is to-day?"

"If you have no objection, Hugh," said Mr. Syngue, "I'll go with you."

They entered the house, where Hennessey's wife was ready to receive them, and pour forth the most voluble expressions of sorrow for "the poor darling master's misfortune."

"But how is Tom?" asked Mr. Lawrence,

moving towards the door of the inner room. "I suppose I can see him?"

"Indeed, your honor had better not," said the woman earnestly. "He's very bad in his head, to-day, and I'm afraid of my life 'tis the sickness (typhus fever) he's getting; and may be your honor might catch it from him."

"Oh, I'm not in the least afraid," and gently putting the woman aside, he went in, followed by Mr. Syngue.

The room was nearly dark, and they could discern only the outline of Hennessey's figure in the bed. He seemed scarcely able to answer his master's kind inquiries, and spoke in a hoarse, tremulous whisper.

"Well, Tom, my poor fellow, I'll send Dr. Taylor to see you before night. Good bye."

"No sir, thank ye, no doctor; I'll be quite well to-morrow," exclaimed the sick man, in a clear, strong voice, whose changed tone struck even the unsuspecting Lawrence.

Mr. Syngue immediately flung the shutters open and walked up to the bedside.

"Show me your hands," he said. No answer. He pulled down the bed clothes, and Hennessey's right hand appeared bound up. The next moment the police were called in, the bandage was removed, and the three fingers, exactly corresponding to those picked up on the lawn were found waving from the shattered stump.

The hardened traitor said nothing; his kind master burst into tears.

The sequel of this true tale may be told in a few words. Hennessey was lodged in jail, fully convicted at the next assizes, and most deservedly expiated his crime on the scaffold.

There was one gleam of comfort for Hugh Lawrence, after witnessing Hennessey's arrest, while getting off his horse at Mr. Syngue's gate, he thought he heard a faint whine; and looking down, he saw a miserable little animal, with its hair singed off, lying exhausted on the ground.

This was his little favorite terrier, which had somehow crept out of the burning ruins, and with the wonderful instinct of her race, had painfully tracked her master's footsteps.

He took her tenderly in his arms. "Minny is found! Minny is safe!" was the cry through the house. And if Minny had been the laughing and hearse of a noble family, more care could not have been bestowed on her comfort and restoration.

The little animal was soon well enough to accompany her master to England, whither some of his kind friends took him on a tour, until the terrible scene of Hennessey's execution was over.

DANIEL WEBSTER MATCHED BY A WOMAN.—In the somewhat famous case of Mrs. Bodgen's will, which was tried in the Supreme Court some years ago, Mr. Webster appeared as counsel for the appellant. Mrs. Greenough, wife of Rev. Wm. Greenough, late of West Newton, a tall, straight, queenly looking woman, with a keen blue eye, a woman of great self-possession and decision of character, was called to the stand as a witness on the opposite side from Mr. Webster.

Webster, at a glance, had the sagacity to foresee that her testimony, if it contained anything of importance, would have great weight with the Court and jury. He therefore resolved, if possible, to break her up. And when she answered to the first question put to her, "I believe," Webster roared out, "I don't want to hear what you believe, we want to hear what you know!" Mrs. Greenough replied, "That is just what I was about to say sir," and went on with her testimony. And notwithstanding his repeated efforts to disconcert her, she pursued the even tenor of her way, until Webster became quite fearful of the result, arose apparently in great agitation, and draw out his large snuff box, thrust his thumb and finger to the very bottom, carrying a "deep pinch" to both nostrils, drew it up with a gusto, and next, extracting from his pocket a very large handkerchief, which flowed to his feet as he brought it to the front, he blew his nose which rang distinct and loud through the crowded hall. Webster—"Mrs. Greenough, was Mrs. Bodgen a neat woman?"

Mrs. Greenough—"I cannot give you very full information as to that, sir, she had one very dirty trick. 'What was that, ma'am?' Mrs. Greenough—"She took snuff!"

The roar of the court house was "what," that the future "Defender of the Constitution" subsided, and neither rose or spoke again until after Mrs. Greenough had vacated her chair to another witness—having ample time to reflect upon the inglorious history of the man who had a stone thrown on his head by a woman.

THE CHESS CONTEST IN ENGLAND.—The admirers of chess on this side of the ocean were somewhat disappointed when they learned, in Niagara, to learn that the American chess champion, Paul Morphy, was beaten by Harwitz, in Paris on his first game with the great player. It was unfortunate that the steamer did not bring us intelligence of two more games, when no doubt a very different story would have been told. Chess people here will be very much disappointed if the next steamer does not bring us news of the defeat of the German.

As it was, however, the victory was not much to boast of. Herr Harwitz had the first move, and he adopted the unusual course of requesting Mr. Morphy to accept the king's gambit, a game which compels the second player to remain on the defensive for the first dozen moves at least, while the first player has a fine attack. Mr. Morphy chivalrously consented to the wish of the German, although he thereby had to adopt a defensive game, while his great strength is in his mastery and warlike attacks. In the course of the game an opportunity occurred where Morphy, by sacrificing a knight, could get up an attack on his own account; and tired of being on the defensive, he yielded to the temptation, which eventually cost him the game. With a weaker player the attack he got up would have been overwhelming; but Harwitz happens to have two or three things more about chess than Morphy. He started the game himself, defended himself with such wariness, that towards the close of the game, when the pieces were all changed off except the queens, he retained four pawns, whereas Morphy had but one. The German then compelled an exchange of queens, and of course, won easily with his preponderance of pawns. It is very likely that next time Morphy will be careful how he sacrifices pieces with a player like Harwitz.—N. Y. Herald.

A SCENE ON THE GALLIOWS.—We have already briefly mentioned that P. S. Turley, formerly a clergyman, was executed on Friday week in Kanawha county, Va., for the murder of his wife. On the gallows he made a speech, attributing the commission of the crime to his intemperance. The Kanawha Star says:

After speaking, he requested that "Jerusalem, my happy home," might be sung; he said that many present had sung it with him on more happy occasions. He started the tune himself. While singing, he called his aged father on the platform, threw himself upon his neck, interrupted his singing only long enough to say "farewell," and then continued to take the lead. His mother, with his little daughter, came forward at his request, and he shook hands with her, and took his little one in his arms, kissed it, and all without seeming to be interrupted. So also with a brother. They all left the ground before he died. He also, while singing, shook hands with some twenty others, among them two of the brothers of his murdered wife. He had a smile on his face most of the time. There were but few dry eyes on the ground during the scene.

When they ceased singing, he turned about and said, "Sheriff, I am ready to die," and soon after, the rope was cut, and the unfortunate man launched into eternity.

General Scott, who was sorry to learn, is still suffering severely from his fall at Cozzen's Hotel last week. The pains in his back from the fall have been very severe from the first, and since then he is not able to move or be moved. He will be brought to the city for better medical attendance as soon as he can be comfortably moved, and in the meantime his friends are very anxious about him, on account of his age and the injury received by him.—N. Y. Express.

Don Jose DeGara, a Mexican of note, died suddenly on the 21st of September, in N. York City.

Steamship Burnt at Sea—Upwards of Five Hundred Lives Lost.

HALIFAX, Sept. 27, 1858. The steamship *Austria*, which sailed from Hamburg on the 1st, and Southampton on the 4th, for New York, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 13th inst. There were upwards of six hundred persons on board, only sixty seven of whom were saved. The fire broke out a little after 2 o'clock in the morning, and at 5 o'clock the French bark *Maurice* came along side, and rescued forty passengers, some of whom were struggling in the water, but most of them were taken from the bow-sprit. At 8 o'clock 22 others were taken up by one of the metallic boats, and soon after four others who were floating on a plank.

The fire originated from culpable carelessness in fumigating the steerage with burning tar. So soon was the fire discovered, the Captain rushed on deck, exclaimed, "are all lost!" and set down the boats. The boats lowered were immediately swamped, and the Captain fell into the sea and was soon left behind.

LIST OF THE SAVED. After the fire burned through the light amidship, a boat was lowered from the portside, which was instantly crushed, and another on the starboard side was swamped, from the number rushing into it. All the first cabin passengers were on the poop, excepting a few gentlemen, who must have been smothered in the smoking room. Many of the second cabin passengers were also on the poop, but a number were shut up in the cabin by the fire. Some were pulled up through the ventilator, but the greater number perished in the flames. A woman was drawn up, who said that six were then already suffocated. Several men and women jumped into the sea by twos and threes. Some of the women were then already in flames. Others hesitated until driven over by the advancing flames. In half an hour not a soul was left on the poop deck.

The French bark *Maurice*, Capt. Ernest Renaud, came along side at five o'clock, and received forty of the passengers, who were chiefly taken from the bow-sprit, but some were struggling in the water. At eight o'clock one of the metallic boats came up with twenty-two persons, including the first and second officers, and subsequently four men were picked up floating on a piece of a broken boat. The second officer was afterwards rescued from the water. Both he and the third officer were severely burnt. Only six women were saved, three of whom were shockingly burned. A Norwegian bark went alongside the steamer the next morning, and sent out her boats. She may have picked up a few persons. The bark *Maurice* had no communication with her. We have not yet ascertained the names of the saved.

LATER.—The bark *Maurice* proceeded with the passengers on board of her to Fayal. A passenger, a young man, who was Captain of the *Austria*, heard of the fire, he rushed on deck, exclaiming, "We are all lost. Let down the boats." The boats when lowered were immediately swamped and the Captain fell into the sea, and was soon left far behind.

The fire arose from culpable negligence while fumigating the steerage with burning tar, under the superintendence of the fourth officer.

The only British subject on board was Mr. Brew, an officer in the British civil service, on his way to California.

The following is a list of the survivors that were transferred to the *Lotus* and arrived here: Charles Brew, England; Jean Polikarska, N. Y.; Philip Beir, Haskensack; H. Randers, Sweden; C. V. T. Rosin, Richmond, Va.; Henry August Smith, Chelsea, Mass.; John F. Cox, Boston; Alfred Vezin, Philadelphia; Theodore G. Glaubensker, N. Y.; Thompson California.

Captain Waters, of the steamer *Prince Albert*, tendered a free pass to New York to the survivors. This offer was accepted by ten of them. The *Prince Albert* sailed at five o'clock yesterday afternoon for New York.

Additional to the list of saved:—L. Kuhn, 1st officer; B. Hertman, 2nd officer; S. Bennett, 3d officer; C. Meiballs, boatswain's mate; C. Plase, Quartermaster; N. Sorensen, sailor; H. (fish) boy; S. Frebald, fireman; Edward Wendolph, steward; C. Poll, engineer's assistant.

Passengers saved:—Maria Friedrieh Tragg, Rosalia; S. F. Zeig, Lobzen; Betty Ergen, Limberg; Catherine Teuskel, New York; B. Rendomere, Sharrbeck; Trevia Hoschel, Bremen; Forde Stands Mesmer, New York; Chas. Fras, Nicaragua; Theodore Isfeld, New York; Mr. Dunfield, Dresden; D. Cohen, F. Remlarmer, Kain Salangen, T. Wepper, Ellen Velle, New York; C. Senik, Chicago; Leopold Phillis, Pachtowitz; G. Lukeman, Cincinnati; T. Hentoe, Rubens Wildruss, Y. P. Retke, Leszen; G. Vallerson, Cahhelin; Fredk Stabner, Ferdinand Stabner, Zarinkon; H. Osbar, Bremenbeck; C. Bleeker, Bloomberg; A. Lase, Rappenburg, N. Sicks, H. Wendell, C. Bucholz, F. Cappelberg, S. Hess, Holgen; H. Hess, Berlin; Peter Wagner, Berlin; M. Maunheim, Block, Tedolf; A. Aronstet, Mannheim; F. Wunscheunne, Ligen; Lyon Wolf, New York; Fridhel Wagner, Cassel; James Smith Marry, Alexandria, Va.

THE HOG CHOLERA.—A NEW DISCOVERY.—Mr. J. P. Dunn, of Knight Township, in this county, called on our office yesterday and gave us some interesting details in reference to experiments which had been made in his neighborhood on the hog disease, some particulars of which we give for the benefit of our readers.

Mr. Dunn says that it has been discovered that in all hogs affected with this disease, there is a "false tooth" found, similar to the "blind tooth" in horses. This tooth is perfectly black in appearance, and seems to be a sort of an erratic or superfluous offshoot, growing out from the outside of the upper jaw, one on each side, and situated between the tusks and the grinders. Mr. D. informed us that two of his neighbors, Mr. O. P. Aiken and Daniel James, had examined a large number of hogs, and had found that every diseased hog had this black tooth.

They also extracted these teeth from a number of hogs, by knocking them out, and the hogs so treated soon recovered, some are entirely well and others are now just getting over it. Hogs affected with this disease refuse to eat, but Mr. D. says that as soon as these teeth are extracted they begin to eat corn readily. He was not prepared to say whether the disease was caused by an inability to eat on account of the extra teeth, or whether the teeth were only the result of the disease, and a removal of which would remove the seat of the disease itself. Be this as it may, sufficient experiments were tried to convince those who saw the trial, that two facts were established; first, that all cholera diseased hogs have these black teeth growing out of their jaws, and secondly, that the removal of these teeth relieves the hog, and is a great remedy, if not a certain cure.—Evanville (Ind.) Enquirer.

CUBAN POLITICS IN MADRID.—DREAD OF A REVOLUTION BY AMERICAN LABORERS.—Some sensation has been caused in Madrid by the Leon Sepan having published an article attacking the Governor-General of Cuba Jose de la Concha, for having, by decree of the 27th June last, allowed the immigration of white laborers and settlers into the island. The Leon says that this decree must necessarily facilitate the immigration of North Americans, and it declares that the General must have published it without consulting the local government, inasmuch as the latter, having most reluctantly consented to the introduction of Chinese laborers in 1851 would hardly have allowed, in 1856, so dangerous a measure as the introduction of Americans. In virtue of this decree the Leon declares 5,200 Americans have already entered the island, and he remarks that they are all Protestants, and that their religion alone, which they cannot be expected to change, will prevent them from becoming faithful subjects of his Majesty. Moreover, it says, these men are nearly all unmarried, can be easily acclimated, are accustomed to fatigue, and will be constant danger to the island. They will, in fact, it says, endeavor to colonize Cuba as they did Texas, and when all is ripe for a revolution they will promote it, and finish by annexing the island to the United States.

Adulterations of Various Kinds.

In a discourse on the "Benefits and Evils of Commerce," the irreverend Henry Ward Beecher, in describing the evils of trade, alludes to the preparations for markets, and, among others, wholesale and retail, of a long list of "impurities, adulterations and frauds, under every letter of the alphabet." Mr. Beecher says in his choice words, that such "goods are incarnated lies. We that consume are daily in the consumption of lies—we drink lying coffee—we eat lying food—we wear our feet in lying boots," &c., &c. In illustration of this philosophy, it is stated that Dr. Bailey, during the nine months he held the office of Examiner under the Government of the United States, rejected at the port of New York over fifty-five tons of spurious or adulterated drugs and medicines. The *London Lancet*, in an article on the adulteration of coffee, says that a microscopic examination of thirty-four different qualities sold in London, showed that with three exceptions, the whole were adulterated. Chicory was found in thirty-one, with the addition of often of roasted corn, beans or potatoes. Extensive adulterations of pepper, &c., are also mentioned, showing that these "lies of trade" abound everywhere, and extend to almost every article of consumption.

But the most important adulteration of all was omitted by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. It is the adulteration not only of the bread that perishes, but of that which feeds the soul; the mixture of impure and poisonous compounds of human invention with that Divine Revelation which has itself denounced the most fearful wrongs upon those who add to, or take from it. What does the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher think of the adulteration which makes anti-slavery essential to salvation, and which substitutes for the prohibition of stealing and murder in the Decalogue, the new commandment, invented and promulgated by Beecher, Parker & Co., viz: that for the purpose of accomplishing his liberation, it is lawful for a servant to take either the horse, or life, or both, of his master? Drinking "lying coffee, eating lying food, perfuming with lying essence, walking in lying boots," &c., as Beecher says he does, we might naturally expect lying doctrines also, though his Reverence is a shrewd trader, and does not warn us against his own adulterations. The proportion of truth to error in the same of his abolition discourses, is about the same as that of coffee to chicory in the London market, not more than a fifth of the whole article. And his own adulterations are as much more dangerous than those of other men, as the food of the soul is more important than that of the body. If he would teach people to quit fraud and imposture, let him give them a better example from the purity than his adulterations of the morality of the Bible, and his commendation, in certain cases, of stealing and murder.—Richmond, Va. Dispatch.

THE following are two Coroner's jury verdicts, lately rendered in two county towns of Georgia:

"We are of a Pinion that the Decease met with her death from Violent Infirmary in the Arm, produced from Unsanitary Cause."

"We are opinioned that the deceased came to his death casually by an accidental stroke of thunder."

Dissolution. THE partnership heretofore existing between W. H. KEENE and R. H. CRITTENDEN, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of September, 1858, the books and accounts of the late firm will be kept at either of the business stand, and either party is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

W. H. KEENE. R. H. CRITTENDEN.

FRESH OYSTERS. WE are now daily in receipt of excellent Fresh Baltimore Oysters, packed in ice. For sale by can or half cart loads. W. H. KEENE & CO. September 29, 1858.

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE. WE offer for sale our Coal Property at the Forks of the Kentucky River. The tract of land contains, Mr. Dunfield, Dresden; D. Cohen, F. Remlarmer, Kain Salangen, T. Wepper, Ellen Velle, New York; C. Senik, Chicago; Leopold Phillis, Pachtowitz; G. Lukeman, Cincinnati; T. Hentoe, Rubens Wildruss, Y. P. Retke, Leszen; G. Vallerson, Cahhelin; Fredk Stabner, Ferdinand Stabner, Zarinkon; H. Osbar, Bremenbeck; C. Bleeker, Bloomberg; A. Lase, Rappenburg, N. Sicks, H. Wendell, C. Bucholz, F. Cappelberg, S. Hess, Holgen; H. Hess, Berlin; Peter Wagner, Berlin; M. Maunheim, Block, Tedolf; A. Aronstet, Mannheim; F. Wunscheunne, Ligen; Lyon Wolf, New York; Fridhel Wagner, Cassel; James Smith Marry, Alexandria, Va.

THE HOG CHOLERA.—A NEW DISCOVERY.—Mr. J. P. Dunn, of Knight Township, in this county, called on our office yesterday and gave us some interesting details in reference to experiments which had been made in his neighborhood on the hog disease, some particulars of which we give for the benefit of our readers.

Mr. Dunn says that it has been discovered that in all hogs affected with this disease, there is a "false tooth" found, similar to the "blind tooth" in horses. This tooth is perfectly black in appearance, and seems to be a sort of an erratic or superfluous offshoot, growing out from the outside of the upper jaw, one on each side, and situated between the tusks and the grinders. Mr. D. informed us that two of his neighbors, Mr. O. P. Aiken and Daniel James, had examined a large number of hogs, and had found that every diseased hog had this black tooth.

They also extracted these teeth from a number of hogs, by knocking them out, and the hogs so treated soon recovered, some are entirely well and others are now just getting over it. Hogs affected with this disease refuse to eat, but Mr. D. says that as soon as these teeth are extracted they begin to eat corn readily. He was not prepared to say whether the disease was caused by an inability to eat on account of the extra teeth, or whether the teeth were only the result of the disease, and a removal of which would remove the seat of the disease itself. Be this as it may, sufficient experiments were tried to convince those who saw the trial, that two facts were established; first, that all cholera diseased hogs have these black teeth growing out of their jaws, and secondly, that the removal of these teeth relieves the hog, and is a great remedy, if not a certain cure.—Evanville (Ind.) Enquirer.

CUBAN POLITICS IN MADRID.—DREAD OF A REVOLUTION BY AMERICAN LABORERS.—Some sensation has been caused in Madrid by the Leon Sepan having published an article attacking the Governor-General of Cuba Jose de la Concha, for having, by decree of the 27th June last, allowed the immigration of white laborers and settlers into the island. The Leon says that this decree must necessarily facilitate the immigration of North Americans, and it declares that the General must have published it without consulting the local government, inasmuch as the latter, having most reluctantly consented to the introduction of Chinese laborers in 1851 would hardly have allowed, in 1856, so dangerous a measure as the introduction of Americans. In virtue of this decree the Leon declares 5,200 Americans have already entered the island, and he remarks that they are all Protestants, and that their religion alone, which they cannot be expected to change, will prevent them from becoming faithful subjects of his Majesty. Moreover, it says, these men are nearly all unmarried, can be easily acclimated, are accustomed to fatigue, and will be constant danger to the island. They will, in fact, it says, endeavor to colonize Cuba as they did Texas, and when all is ripe for a revolution they will promote it, and finish by annexing the island to the United States.

THE following are two Coroner's jury verdicts, lately rendered in two county towns of Georgia:

"We are of a Pinion that the Decease met with her death from Violent Infirmary in the Arm, produced from Unsanitary Cause."

"We are opinioned that the deceased came to his death casually by an accidental stroke of thunder."

Dissolution. THE partnership heretofore existing between W. H. KEENE and R. H. CRITTENDEN, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of September, 1858, the books and accounts of the late firm will be kept at either of the business stand, and either party is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

W. H. KEENE. R. H. CRITTENDEN.

FRESH OYSTERS. WE are now daily in receipt of excellent Fresh Baltimore Oysters, packed in ice. For sale by can or half cart loads. W. H. KEENE & CO. September 29, 1858.

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE. WE offer for sale our Coal Property at the Forks of the Kentucky River. The tract of land contains, Mr. Dunfield, Dresden; D. Cohen, F. Remlarmer, Kain Salangen, T. Wepper, Ellen Velle, New York; C. Senik, Chicago; Leopold Phillis, Pachtowitz; G. Lukeman, Cincinnati; T. Hentoe, Rubens Wildruss, Y. P. Retke, Leszen; G. Vallerson, Cahhelin; Fredk Stabner, Ferdinand Stabner, Zarinkon; H. Osbar, Bremenbeck; C. Bleeker, Bloomberg; A. Lase, Rappenburg, N. Sicks, H. Wendell, C. Bucholz, F. Cappelberg, S. Hess, Holgen; H. Hess, Berlin; Peter Wagner, Berlin; M. Maunheim, Block, Tedolf; A. Aronstet, Mannheim; F. Wunscheunne, Ligen; Lyon Wolf, New York; Fridhel Wagner, Cassel; James Smith Marry, Alexandria, Va.

THE HOG CHOLERA.—A NEW DISCOVERY.—Mr. J. P. Dunn, of Knight Township, in this county, called on our office yesterday and gave us some interesting details in reference to experiments which had been made in his neighborhood on the hog disease, some particulars of which we give for the benefit of our readers.

Mr. Dunn says that it has been discovered that in all hogs affected with this disease, there is a "false tooth" found, similar to the "blind tooth" in horses. This tooth is perfectly black in appearance, and seems to be a sort of an erratic or superfluous offshoot, growing out from the outside of the upper jaw, one on each side, and situated between the tusks and the grinders. Mr. D. informed us that two of his neighbors, Mr. O. P. Aiken and Daniel James, had examined a large number of hogs, and had found that every diseased hog had this black tooth.

They also extracted these teeth from a number of hogs, by knocking them out, and the hogs so treated soon recovered, some are entirely well and others are now just getting over it. Hogs affected with this disease refuse to eat, but Mr. D. says that as soon as these teeth are extracted they begin to eat corn readily. He was not prepared to say whether the disease was caused by an inability to eat on account of the extra teeth, or whether the teeth were only the result of the disease, and a removal of which would remove the seat of the disease itself. Be this as it may, sufficient experiments were tried to convince those who saw the trial, that two facts were established; first, that all cholera diseased hogs have these black teeth growing out of their jaws, and secondly, that the removal of these teeth relieves the hog, and is a great remedy, if not a certain cure.—Evanville (Ind.) Enquirer.

CUBAN POLITICS IN MADRID.—DREAD OF A REVOLUTION BY AMERICAN LABORERS.—Some sensation has been caused in Madrid by the Leon Sepan having published an article attacking the Governor-General of Cuba Jose de la Concha, for having, by decree of the 27th June last, allowed the immigration of white laborers and settlers into the island. The Leon says that this decree must necessarily facilitate the immigration of North Americans, and it declares that the General must have published it without consulting the local government, inasmuch as the latter, having most reluctantly consented to the introduction of Chinese laborers in 1851 would hardly have allowed, in 1856, so dangerous a measure as the introduction of Americans. In virtue of this decree the Leon declares 5,200 Americans have already entered the island, and he remarks that they are all Protestants, and that their religion alone, which they cannot be expected to change, will prevent them from becoming faithful subjects of his Majesty. Moreover, it says, these men are nearly all unmarried, can be easily acclimated, are accustomed to fatigue, and will be constant danger to the island. They will, in fact, it says, endeavor to colonize Cuba as they did Texas, and when all is ripe for a revolution they will promote it, and finish by annexing the island to the United States.

THE following are two Coroner's jury verdicts, lately rendered in two county towns of Georgia:

"We are of a Pinion that the Decease met with her death from Violent Infirmary in the Arm, produced from Unsanitary Cause."

"We are opinioned that the deceased came to his death casually by an accidental stroke of thunder."

Dissolution. THE partnership heretofore existing between W. H. KEENE and R. H. CRITTENDEN, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of September, 1858, the books and accounts of the late firm will be kept at either of the business stand, and either party is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

W. H. KEENE. R. H. CRITTENDEN.

FRESH OYSTERS. WE are now daily in receipt of excellent Fresh Baltimore Oysters, packed in ice. For sale by can or half cart loads. W. H. KEENE & CO. September 29, 1858.

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE. WE offer for

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1858.

The Democratic papers of Kentucky are publishing the following resolution passed at the recent New York Democratic State Convention:

2. Resolved, That the settlement of our Kansas question by the votes of the inhabitants of the Territory has removed that subject from Congress, and has left the future disposition of its internal affairs to its own people, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

So, after all, the Kansas question was not settled by the Democratic Congress, but by the votes of the inhabitants of the Territory. Truly the Democratic party ought to be very much obliged to the large free soil majority in Kansas for accomplishing that which two Democratic Administrations have tried in vain to do.

But how have "the votes of the inhabitants of that Territory" settled the Kansas question? They have decided by 9,000 majority that they will not even for 5,000,000 acres of land come into the Union as a State under the fraudulently made Constitution which the Democratic party, by the advice of Mr. Buchanan, sought to impose upon them. They have decided, further, that they would rather continue in a Territorial condition, than to gain independent sovereignty by accepting a Constitution alike obnoxious to them on account of its provisions and the unexampled knavery by which it was adopted. They have "settled" to the satisfaction of every man of sense that the Lecompton Constitution is not the organic law under which they desire to live. Mr. Crittenden and Humphrey Marshall desired to give them an opportunity of submitting this question freely to them, and were denounced as traitors and Abolitionists. But the Democratic Congress covertly submitted it to them under the precious cloak of a "land proposition," and were endorsed in so doing by the Democratic press and Conventions. This only proves that the Democracy prefer indirection and subterfuge to openness, fairness and plain dealing.

"The settlement of the Kansas question by the votes of the inhabitants of that Territory has removed that subject from Congress" only until the people can form a Constitution which meets their approval and submit it to Congress; and every Democratic candidate for Congress in the free States, except the imbecile Cox, of Ohio, is pledged to admit her whenever she applies, without reference to the population she may have at the time. Their political salvation depended upon repudiating the clause of the English Bill which compels the people of Kansas to accept the Lecompton Constitution or remain out of the Union until the Territory contained 93,000 inhabitants. The people of Kansas have never expressed a willingness to stay in their condition of pupillage until the Territory contains 93,000 souls. That question was never submitted to them, and they have never assented and never will assent to it. On the contrary they have already presented a petition to the Governor placed over them to immediately call an extra session of the Legislature, in order that a Constitutional Convention may be convened and a Constitution forwarded to Congress during the coming winter; it is useless to say that Governor Denver, acting under the instructions of the President, has refused to grant the prayer of the people. As soon, however, as it can be done, a Constitution will be adopted and Kansas will be admitted under it; the Northern Democrats voting for her admission in spite of the restrictions of the English Bill. Thus, although a little delayed, the provisions of the much abused Crittenden amendment will be substantially carried into effect. We congratulate our much respected cotemporary of the Statesman, who, shortly after the passage of the English bill, triumphantly declared that Kansas must come in as a slave State or not at all, upon this "settlement of the Kansas question by the votes of the inhabitants of the Territory."

FRANKLIN COUNTY PREMIUM STOCK.—We are glad to see from the papers, that some of our Franklin county friends have been successful competitors for premiums at several of the Fairs lately held. We mentioned a few days since that our friend Capt. T. STEELE had taken a premium at Lexington on a saddle mare, three years old. We now have the pleasure of recording the fact that several of our friends have taken premiums. At Eminence, Dr. HUGH RODMAN, of our city, took the first premium for buggy mares three years old and upwards; Mr. T. F. BLAKEMORE, for buggy horses three years old and upwards; and Capt. J. W. RUSSELL, for a yearling thorough bred filly. We also learn that our young friend, JOHN A. LEWIS, son of Rev. C. Lewis, took the first premium at Lexington, Eminence, and at the State Fair at Louisville, with his fine yearling stallion colt JAPNET, by Buford's Cripple—a son of Medoc—dam by John Richards. We congratulate our young friend upon his success, and we think he richly deserves it, for Japnet is one of the finest colts we ever saw. Our friend R. W. SCOTT, Esq., has also taken a premium, we understand, on one of his fine bulls, at the State Fair.

"OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT."—We have been using one of these coffee pots for some four weeks, and can safely recommend them to our friends as being all that is claimed for them by the patentee; indeed we agree with Dr. Hall in the opinion expressed of them in his "Journal of Health," that they are the only coffee pots that always make good coffee, fit for a man to drink. We are very fond of good coffee, and profess to be a judge, and we have never seen any to equal that made in the "Old Dominion Coffee Pot." All that we have to say to those who buy them is, "go exactly by the directions and do not be afraid of boiling the coffee too long."—Messrs. Page, Gaines & Page, and Gwin & Owen, have the "Old Dominion," Coffee and Tea Pots for sale. We clip the following in relation to the coffee pot from one of our Exchanges:

WONDERFUL.—It is astonishing to see how the "Old Dominion Coffee Pot," has superseded the old foggy coffee pots, formerly in use by families. Go where you please, and you will find the virtues of the "Old Dominion" spoken of, for the virtues it possesses in retaining the strength and aroma of the coffee over all others now in use, and we are sure, no man has sufficient grounds to scold his wife, if he uses the "Old Dominion." Manufactured by Arthur, Burnham & Gilroy, 117 & 119 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

The Local is alone responsible for the above, the political editor being a single man.

Movements in Kansas.

Southern Democrats have already taken the ground that there was no disposition on the part of the people of Kansas to apply for admission into the Union until the population of the Territory amounted to 93,000—the number required by an express provision of the English Bill. But let them no longer lay that flattering unction to their souls. There seems to be, according to recent advices from Kansas, a very general disposition there, with men of all parties, to ask for a repeal of the population restriction in the English Bill, at the approaching session of Congress. While it is admitted that there should be some established ratio of population for a State before obtaining admission into the Union, it is urged that the argument of precedents is a fair one. The Leavenworth Herald, heretofore in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, and a Democratic journal, is in favor of the repeal alluded to. We call the special attention of Southern Democrats to what it says on the subject, in the subjoined extract:

"Other Territories have been admitted without the requisite population, and it is quite natural that a rigid interpretation and application of the law at this latter day, should be received with some dissatisfaction. The restrictive clause of the English Bill would appear to debar us from an entrance into the Union until we obtain the established ratio of population. This it undoubtedly does. But while we are opposed to allowing any law to remain unenforced and as a 'dead letter' upon the statute books, we see no reason why the law cannot be repealed. The object of the law was to prevent any further agitation of the subject in the halls of Congress until we could claim admission without the contrary of any existing laws opposing our demands, and thereby render a final adjustment of the subject speedy and satisfactory.

"But if the law falls in its object, then it certainly should be repealed. In case the people of Kansas should apply for admission before they have attained the requirements of the English Bill in regard to population, then it will at once be seen that the 'restrictive clause,' instead of working out the intended object, will only be another stumbling block in the way of a peaceful settlement of the 'Kansas question.' Under these circumstances, the course to be pursued is plainly marked out. All conservative men, of whatever party, will at once see the necessity of yielding to the force of circumstances, and admitting Kansas as a State, and the only test which should be made upon the occasion is upon the merits of the constitution itself. In case a constitution liberal and republican in its provisions shall be presented, then we shall certainly advocate its adoption by Congress."

BROWNLOW'S PICTURE OF HIS ANTAGONIST.—The last number of the Knoxville Whig is a decidedly spicy number. It contains a long letter written in Philadelphia during the stay of the Parson in his recent discussion on slavery, and speaks out quite freely upon matters and things in the Quaker City. He says every paper in Philadelphia is anti-slavery, and their reporters are Abolitionists and Black Republicans, with the exception of one man, who came from the South, and he has no voice in shaping the character of reports to be published. He draws a picture of his competitor in the slavery discussion, Mr. Frye, which is not very complimentary. It is done up in Brownlow's own peculiar style as follows:

"Mr. Frye is staying at the same hotel I do—the American. He is a small, heavy built man, about 36 years of age, and wears a ruffian like pair of whiskers. He is not a pretty speaker, by any means, and has rather a feeble voice, which he strains very much in speaking. His gestures are awkward, rapid and violent, and are alike in season and out of season, agreeing exactly with the applause of the negroes and white ruffians who clap for him. He is a man of only moderate talents, and ordinary learning. He is bitter, unscrupulous, and unmitigated, in his abuse of the South, and is familiar with the slang dictionary of Abolitionism. He has been to my room frequently, but I have never been to his. He is a kind of man who will board in the upper story of a hotel, and do without gas light, where board is cheap. He makes the acquaintance of free negroes, and low-down Abolitionists, with great facility, and I as often see him in conversation with negroes as white men. Gerrit Smith, who is worth two millions, is said to have a bill of sale of the man, and I presume defrays his expenses, while he labors in the 'cause of human liberty.'"

In the Grand Lodge of the United States of the I. O. O. F., now in session at Baltimore, the question of admitting Polynesians and Chinese, into the Order, was presented and referred to a special committee. The committee made a lengthy report, and concluded by recommending the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Representative W. K. Edwards, of Indiana:

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

